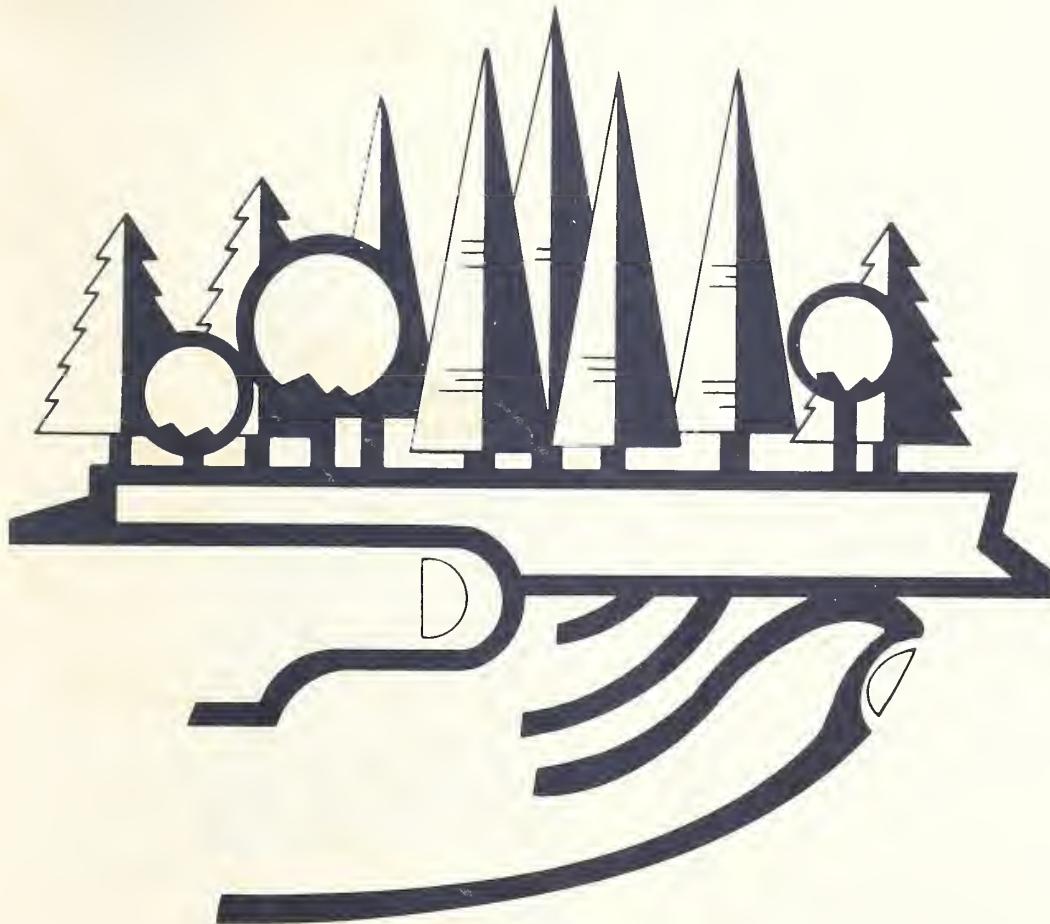


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MAP
EX

THE
**WILDERNESS
QUESTION:
HOW MUCH
AND WHERE?**

**A WORKSHOP
BOOKLET**

Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
July 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

P. O. Box 2417

Washington, D.C. 20013

July 1977



To Workshop Participant

United States
Department of
Agriculture



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Agriculture

Major decisions must soon be reached on the future of many of the Nation's most important potential wilderness areas. To arrive at the best possible decisions, the Forest Service is seeking public involvement at workshops throughout the United States.

This workshop booklet is intended to facilitate response by everyone interested in the future of the Nation's wilderness. You, as a workshop participant, provide two key contributions. First, you provide an opinion at the grass roots level--where personal acquaintance with wilderness and other resource lands is most direct. Second, you hasten the decisionmaking process by providing work group recommendations that can be promptly evaluated to provide the data needed by the Forest Service in the shortest possible time.

This workshop will expedite the vast task of narrowing down all the possible wilderness areas that must be considered in the National Forest System to those that offer the greatest potential.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John R. McGuire".

JOHN R. MCGUIRE
Chief



AN INTELLIGENT CHOICE

Why hold workshops and other meetings on wilderness areas? Because, as in the past, many people and organizations want to be informed and involved in determining the areas that should be in our Wilderness System. Letters and testimony presented at hearings and other public meetings provided most of the public input into the decisions that were made on our present wildernesses. Public participation was thus assured in the final decisions.

However, an informal workshop setting can provide an even greater opportunity for public involvement. In a workshop setting, individuals and organizations that are interested in wilderness areas can interact with each other in arriving at recommended actions on new wildernesses. Participants would have access to the same facts about our wildernesses, and would consider a range of options open to them, rather than an either/or, good versus bad choice. A workshop provides the opportunity for participants to consider objective criteria, trade-offs, and priorities among areas. In short, interested individuals would have access to all the essential information and viewpoints that need to be evaluated in reaching an intelligent, informed decision.

This workshop builds on the experience gained in earlier efforts to encourage public participation in wilderness decisions; some incomplete responses ob-

tained in the past indicated many people did not know:

- what wilderness areas we have
- where they are
- what options are available
- what priorities to suggest for different wilderness areas
- or sometimes even the basis for developing priorities.

A workshop will not do an individual's thinking for him or her. It will provide no pat answers. What it does is provide a system of "trail markers" from start to finish on a logical path to recommendations on future wilderness areas. Widely different recommendations will still result—but they will be based on an informed, logical consideration of the topics that need to be evaluated.

There is also a risk in taking this approach. Conflict as well as consensus can occur as the final product of a work group. However, the opportunity for people to become better informed, to work together toward a common understanding and to provide recommendations based on an evaluation of the things that need to be considered will be well worth risking conflicts in a workshop setting. The demands on the time and energy of workshop participants are not small—but neither is the magnitude of the wilderness question, nor the rewards for well-thought-out planning of the Wilderness System.

THE FUTURE OF OUR WILDERNESS AREAS



How many forested wilderness areas does America have? Are they enough? What is a wilderness? How should we decide what to include or exclude in wildernesses? Many additional questions must also be answered—and soon.

Your help is needed in answering these questions. The future of several million acres of forested wildernesses will be determined by the response received. Public participation in such decisions played a major role in creating our existing wildernesses.

The status of additional wildernesses must soon be determined. We must review the facts—and our feelings—about wilderness areas to arrive at an informed, objective answer to their future status. This workbook will help focus on the subjects that are important to wildernesses. However, only some of the specific ideas are presented here. You may have additional thoughts and feelings that need to be included before a decision is reached. This workbook is designed to include your input on the issues that need to be addressed.

You and other interested people will meet in work groups to discuss these issues and give your advice to the Forest Service. You will work together in your groups to identify areas, factors that need to be considered, and to develop a common understanding on recommendations for the Wilderness System. Similar groups across the country will be doing the same thing.

WHAT IS A WILDERNESS?

The following pages cover several points that you and your work group will want to discuss in arriving at a common understanding of a wilderness. You may wish to consider additional ideas as well as those in the following pages. Include your own thoughts in your group discussion.

Appearance

Surveys show that nearly everyone seems to have a different definition of a wilderness. Someone who has spent all his life in a city may think of a summer afternoon drive through a park as a wilderness experience. Others may regard the white ski slopes and surrounding evergreens of a popular winter resort as a wilderness. In your workshop, you will want to make sure that everyone is talking about the same thing when you discuss wilderness areas. This workbook offers several ideas that you will want to consider as your group develops its definition for a wilderness.

As a starting point, wilderness has a specific legal meaning for areas that are to be included under the protection of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577). The Wilderness Act says:

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

An additional possibility for consideration in getting started might be use of this definition of "Roadless Areas." This term is generally described as follows:

A reasonably compact area of undeveloped Federal land which possesses the general characteristics of a wilderness and within which there is no improved road that is suitable for public travel by means of four-wheeled, motorized vehicles intended primarily for highway use.

"Roadless" refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

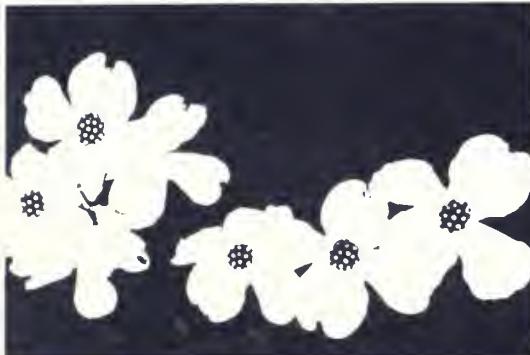
"Roadless island" means a roadless area that is surrounded by permanent waters or that is markedly distinguished from surrounding lands by topographical or ecological features such as precipices, canyons, thickets, or swamps.

Uses

A wilderness is defined by more than its appearance. An important part of the definition describes the uses of wildernesses as well as the activities that may *not* be conducted in these areas. These activities—both permissible and prohibited—must therefore be considered when selecting areas suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. One use of a wilderness is for recreation, including esthetic enjoyment. This activity embraces all our feelings about having and enjoying such areas, whether we're there in person or in thought. Such intangible feelings weigh as heavily with many people as all the objective reasons that justify wildernesses. A wilderness is also an outdoor classroom, a vast laboratory for scientists, and may be a museum of unusual or unique features of nature, geology, or history. A wilderness may be of great value for the quality and supply of water it provides to areas beyond its boundaries.

A wilderness is also defined by what does not happen there. With rare exceptions, there are no buildings, roads, bridges, fences, boat docks, or other permanent, manmade structures. In almost all cases, there are no commercial logging operations, farming, mining, or recreation developments such as ski lifts, campsites for recreation vehicles, playgrounds, picnic tables, or shelters for hikers.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED AREAS



Existing Areas

Various State and Federal agencies manage large areas of wilderness. Our concern is with the locations that may be added to the 92 areas managed by the Forest Service under the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577). The Forest Service administers 87 percent of the areas protected under this Act. These forest wildernesses total about 13 million acres.

The greatest proportion of these wildernesses are in the West because 87 percent of the National Forests are in the West. This geographic concentration of wildernesses is in marked contrast with the Nation's population, which is concentrated in the eastern half of the country. Nearly 70 percent of the people who use National Forests for recreation are not from the West. Recreation is one of the most significant uses of wildernesses. The number of visitors to wildernesses and primitive areas has increased from 5,071,900 visitor days to 7,105,600 visitor days in the past 7 years, an increase of about 40 percent.

The demand is expected to increase 20 to 38 percent for hiking opportunities and 26 to 43 percent for remote camping in 25 years. These increases will place heavy pressure on existing areas for such recreation. Many recreation areas are already over-used. The map on the next page shows the locations of wildernesses managed by the Forest Service.

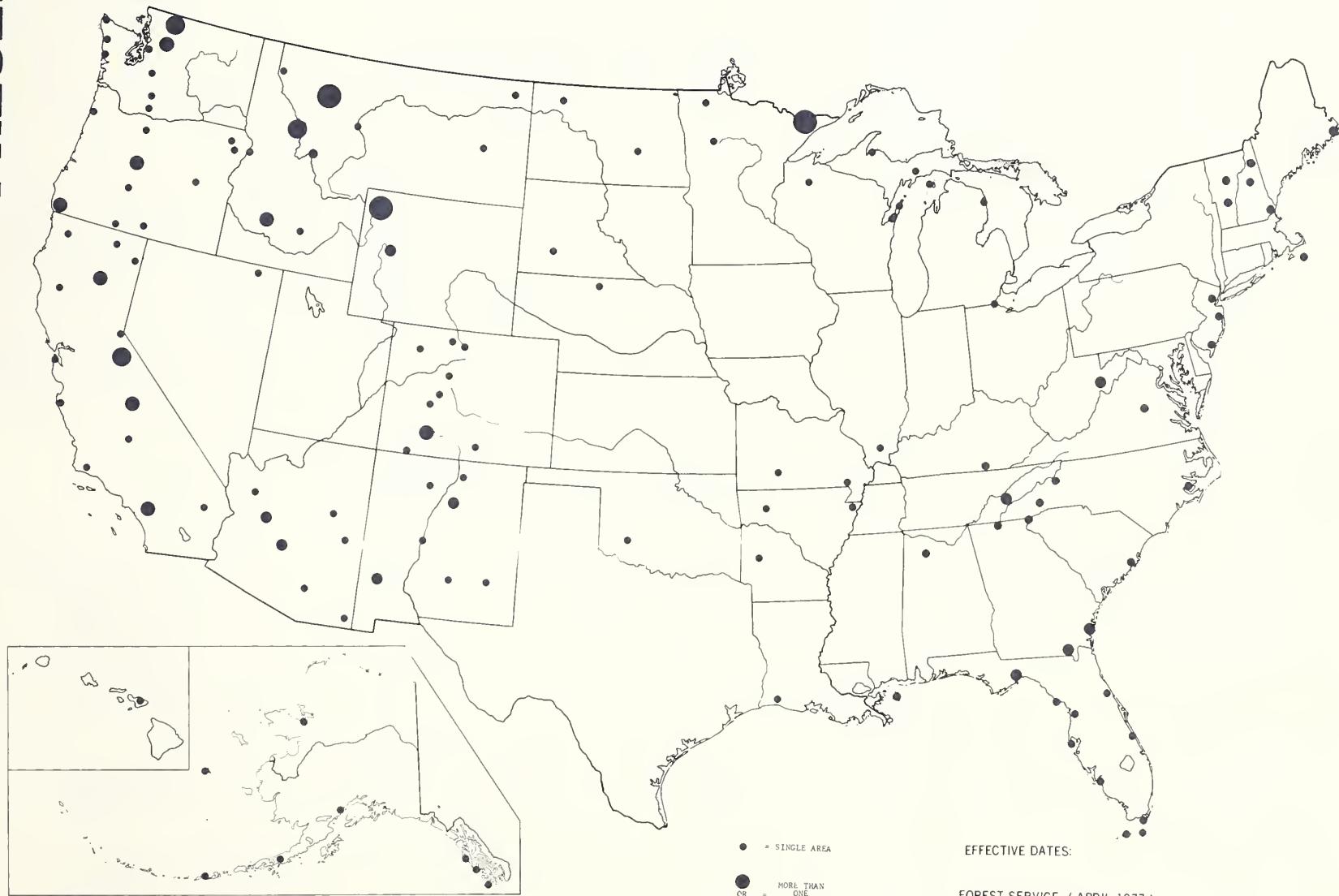
Geographic Variations

Workshops held in all geographic locations will use the same workbook. However, there may be several differences in the recommendations that reflect the background of earlier work on wildernesses in different parts of the country. As mentioned on page 4, most wilderness areas are in the West. The East was not involved in earlier reviews of roadless areas and therefore greater efforts are needed to obtain information on wilderness questions there. The Forest Service's Eastern Region and Southern Region have Area Guides (National Forest land management plans) which will be amended to include more information on wildernesses. An inventory of characteristics of these areas will be made available for public comment, and the inventory will be adjusted accordingly. At the same time, the public will be asked for comment on priorities for considering wilderness areas.

Because of the different pattern of ownership of land in the East, public participation will be obtained in a decision on allocations of ownership of wilderness areas: State, local, Federal, or private.

The Forest Service's Alaska Region has proceeded with plans for an environmental statement on land management in Southeast Alaska. An amendment will be made to consider wilderness uses of the Tongass National Forest. The public will be asked for comments. More work is needed to develop an area plan, including wilderness considerations, for the Chugach National Forest in Alaska.

WILDERNESS SITUATION





FACT SHEET

As of April 1, 1977.

National Wilderness Preservation

<u>System</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Acres</u>
National Forest Wildernesses . . .	92	12,605,405* (87%)
National Park Wildernesses	17	1,120,213 (8%)
National Wildlife Refuge		
Wildernesses	52	718,087 (5%)
TOTAL	161	14,443,705* (100%)

Proposed Areas

New areas may be added to the Wilderness System, under proposals now before Congress. If enacted, 17 new wildernesses, comprising 3,163,877 acres resulting from Forest Service studies, could be added to the National Wilderness System. Many proposals from citizen organizations also are pending before Congress, totalling from 7- to 10-million additional acres.

In addition to these legislative proposals, many more areas are under study. Altogether, wilderness studies are committed on 277 areas. They comprise 12,464,508 acres.

A list of wilderness study areas, by States, will be distributed at this workshop. Many of these areas, and possibly others not listed, may be included in the discussions of your work groups.

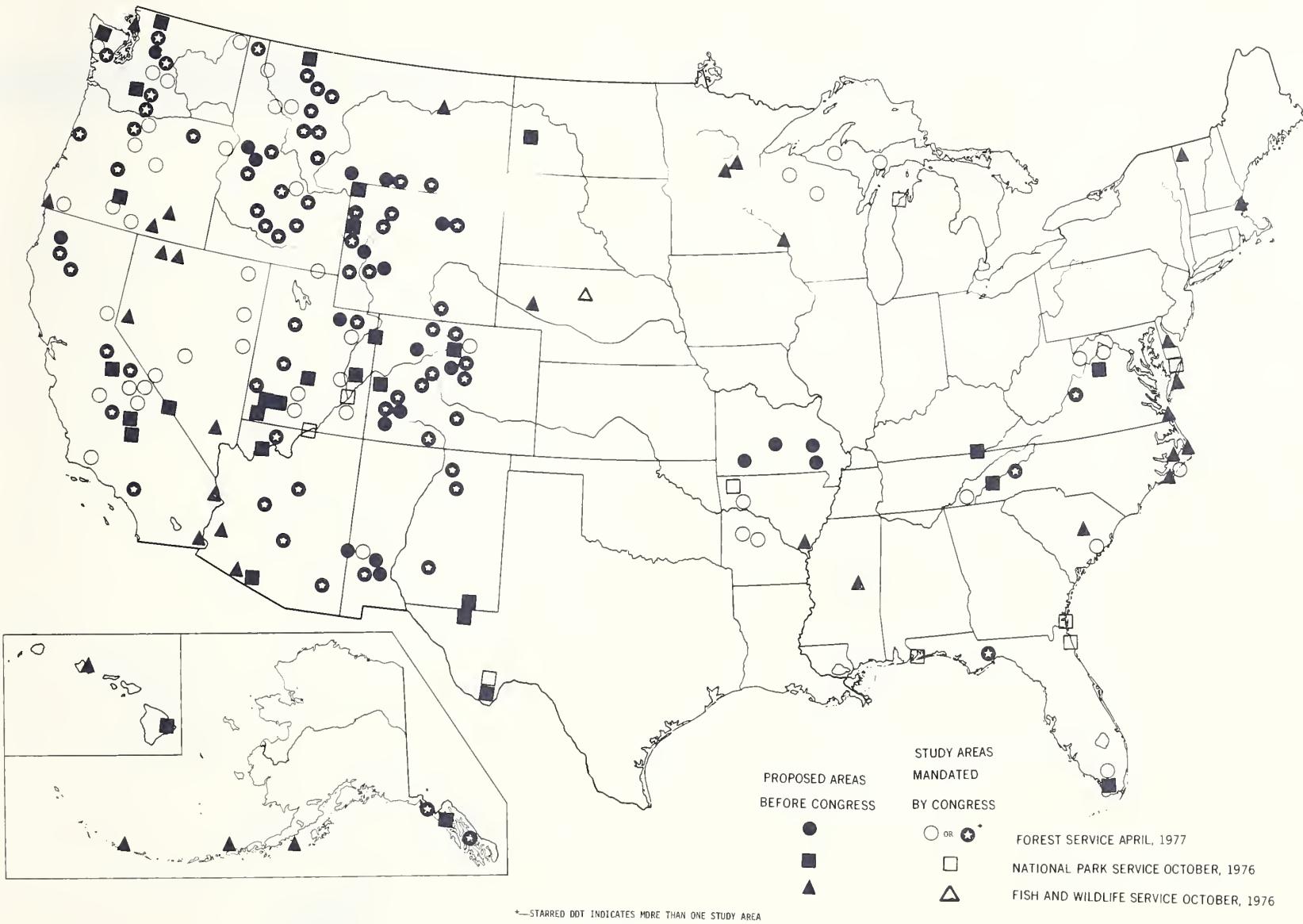
Wilderness Proposals Submitted to Congress by the Administration

National Forest (From Primitive Area reviews) . .	17	3,163,877
National Park	27	14,018,285
National Wildlife Refuge	32	7,218,691
TOTAL	76	24,400,853

National Forest Wilderness Study

Areas	277	12,464,508*
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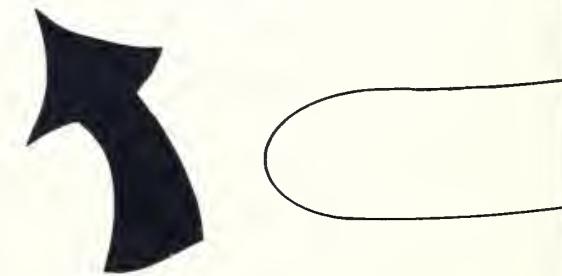
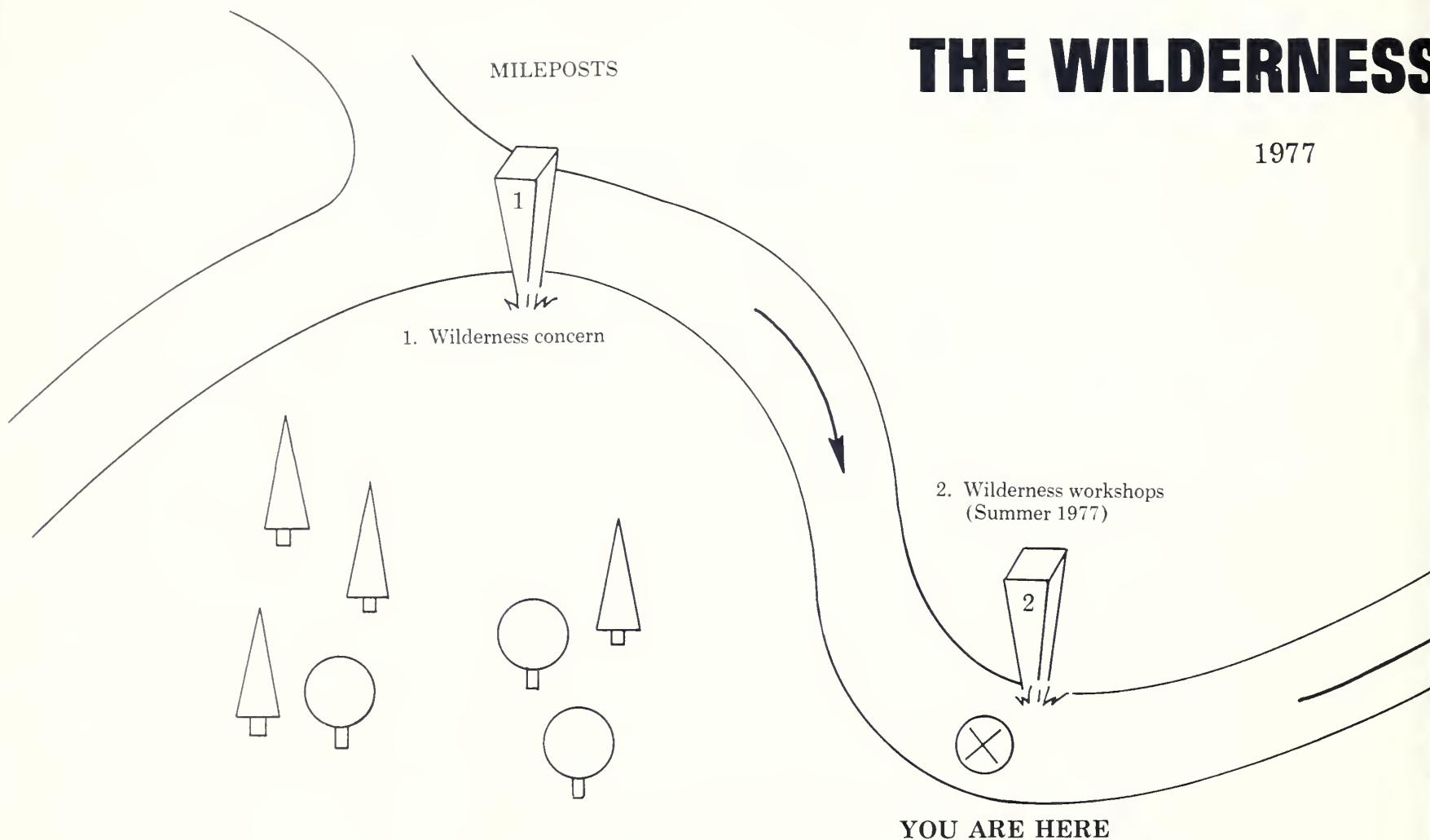
* Some acreages are estimates pending final map compilation.



WILDERNESS STUDY

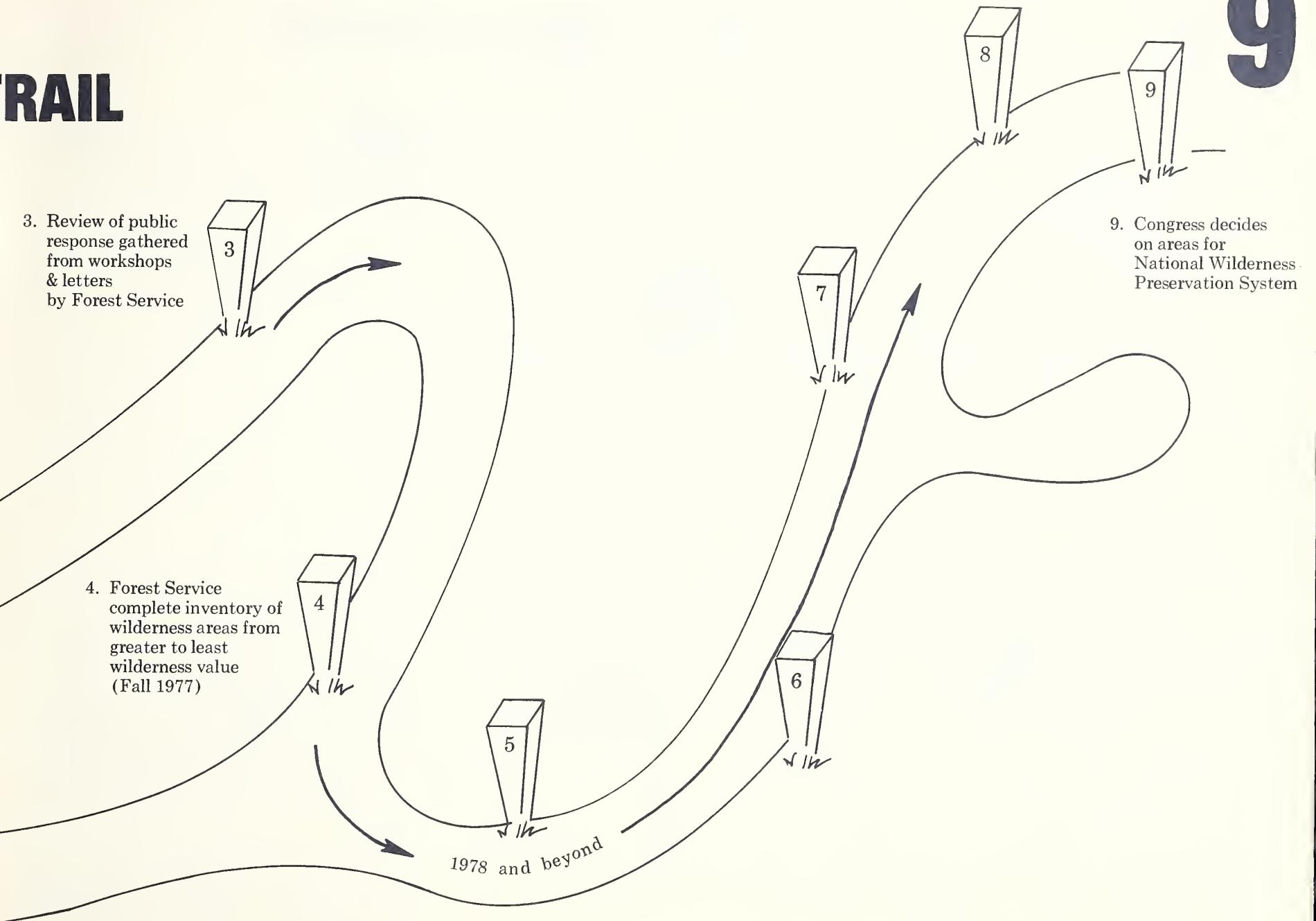
THE WILDERNESS

1977



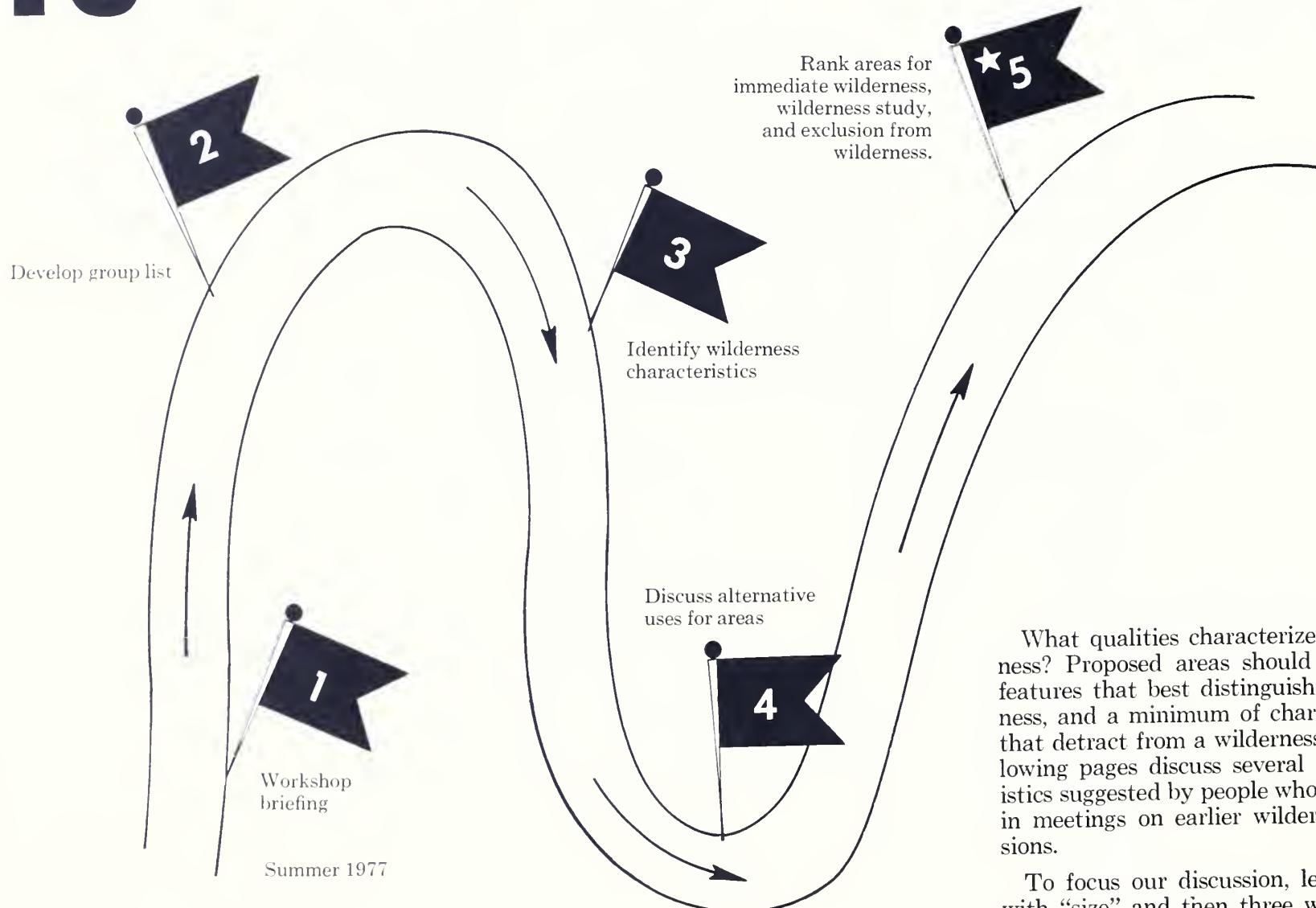
TRAIL

9



10

WORKSHOP MILE POSTS



What qualities characterize a wilderness? Proposed areas should have the features that best distinguish a wilderness, and a minimum of characteristics that detract from a wilderness. The following pages discuss several characteristics suggested by people who took part in meetings on earlier wilderness decisions.

To focus our discussion, let us start with "size" and then three well-known characteristics of wilderness—Isolation, Esthetics, and Variety.

Wilderness connotes isolation from civilization, and so the question arises as to how large should a wilderness area be to provide sufficient isolation from the sight, sound, and intrusion of civilization? Exploration and the challenge of adventure offered by a wilderness is much enhanced in a large area. This consideration should figure in your group's recommendations on areas to include in the Wilderness System.

The Wilderness Act gives a guideline of 5,000 acres. Many smaller areas, especially those next to existing wildernesses or locations designated as Primitive Areas may be considered for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

The shape of the proposed area as well as its total acreage is another factor. Areas that measure less than one-quarter mile in width may lose their wilderness quality. Sounds of highway traffic, airports, trains, factories, and other enterprises can easily extend over a distance of one-quarter mile. To provide sufficient isolation, consider whether wilderness boundaries should extend to the ridge of a mountain, to a stream bank, the edge of another recreation area or park.

Now, list the areas in your region (start with the list supplied by the Forest Service) that provide the space—the size—needed for an adequate wilderness experience. List the acreage of the areas also.

THE LITTLE MATTER OF SIZE

Group List

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

(Most Promising)

Acreage

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(Least Promising)



ISOLATION

Isolation can provide an outstanding wilderness experience, in the sense of getting away from it all, enjoying nature without intrusion by civilization, and gaining a sense of what our country was like before the last frontiers disappeared. Consider the areas on your Group list that offer such experiences. Which of these areas provide the greatest opportunity for such experiences? See if your work group can arrive at a common agreement on areas that offer a desirable degree of isolation from the effects of civilization. Score the areas from "Excellent" to "Poor" for their quality of isolation. (You will use your scores later in this workbook.)

Group List

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Score of areas that
offer the best isolation*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

*Score: 3 = Excellent
2 = Good
1 = Fair
0 = Poor



ESTHETICS

The snowy peaks and evergreen forests mirrored in a lake are among the visual enjoyments of wildernesses. The sound of water tumbling over rocks in a river rapids, the fragrance of balsam or Fraser fir on a spring day all contribute to the esthetic qualities of a wilderness. Which areas afford the greatest variety as well as the greatest number of esthetically pleasing experiences? Which areas have detractions—evidence of past, unrestored mining activities, quarrying, overgrazing, views of factories, or other sights and sounds of civilization in the distance? Review the areas in your region (Group List) that provide the most desirable esthetic qualities. Then score them from "Excellent" to "Poor" in esthetic quality. See if your group can come up with a common agreement of areas that have outstanding esthetic qualities.

Group List

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Score of areas with
high esthetic quality*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

*Score: 3 = Excellent
2 = Good
1 = Fair
0 = Poor



VARIETY

Variety is the spice of life—including life in the wilderness. The variety of esthetic qualities just considered illustrates the point. Interesting changes in topography and variations in climatic conditions at different elevations add further spice. The presence of a wide variety of plant and animal life, meadows, bogs, streams, and forests, rock formations, and historic remains of a pioneer's cabin all may provide a rich variety of wilderness experiences. Which areas provide the richest variety of wilderness experiences? See if your group can develop a common agreement on their ranking from "Excellent" to "Poor."

Group List

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Score of areas rich in variety of experiences*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

*Score: 3 = Excellent
2 = Good
1 = Fair
0 = Poor

CHARACTERISTICS

Use the space below to add other quality characteristics you think should be included. For example, you may wish to consider "Educational Value" if you have areas in mind that offer outstanding educational opportunities, especially opportunities not often found elsewhere in the region. Rare plants or animals, interesting rock formations, fossils, or a historic trail enhance the educational experiences offered in some of our best wildernesses. Compare your thinking with that of other members of your work group. See if your group can reach a common agreement on other desirable characteristics for wildernesses. This information will be used by the Forest Service.



List of Characteristics

1. Isolation
2. Esthetics
3. Variety

Other

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

We have now reached the point in this workshop to put together the material you have developed in your work groups. Your evaluation shows different qualities of wilderness experience in various areas. You scored these areas from "Excellent" to "Poor." Now you are ready to determine which locations are most effective in providing a total wilderness experience. Some people call this the "Effectiveness Index." In a nutshell, this index consists of the qualities you

ranked earlier, multiplied by a factor for the size of the area: Quality \times Size = Effectiveness Index. Following is a chart that will help put your rankings in perspective.

List the score for each wilderness characteristic that *your group* developed. Add these scores.

<i>Group List</i>	<i>Scores</i>			
	<i>Isolation</i>	<i>Esthetics</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____	_____

EFFECTIVENESS INDEX

To determine which areas give the most (or least) total wilderness experience, called the "effectiveness index" you will use two figures you have considered, so far. The first figure is the total shown in the column at the far right, page 19. The second figure is the acreage, page 11. To make this process more manageable, divide the acreage by 100 (simply put a decimal point in front of the second numeral at the far right of the acreage. Example: An area has 5,825 acres. To divide by 100, put in a decimal point: 58.25.) Summarize your figures in the spaces below.



Group List

<i>Group List</i>	<i>Multiply by total score on Page 19</i>	<i>Acreage divided by 100</i>	<i>Effectiveness Score of Area</i>
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____

THE WRAP UP

You are now ready to rank the proposed wilderness areas from "Most Promising" to "Least Promising," based on the effectiveness rating you assigned to each area.

Areas

1. _____ *(Most Promising)*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____ *(Least Promising)*

This process has given three useful products: (1) A ranking of the most important wilderness areas; (2) a rationale, or concrete basis for these choices; (3) new information (page 18) on other desirable characteristics for wilderness areas.

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

reserves permanently in a wilderness system. What trade-offs must be made to have these economic resources as well as the wilderness areas that will be needed in the future? Can we have some of each of these national assets? Are there other considerations that should be included before a decision is made on the recommended uses of the areas? Your work group will want to consider each of these in the following pages.

Cost Effectiveness

The value of a wilderness can be weighed against the cost and value of opportunities sacrificed for timber, energy, developed-recreation, or other goods and services. In areas of marginal timber production, or absence of energy resources, the scales would tilt strongly in favor of a wilderness. In other locations, the trade-offs would favor different uses. In the areas on your Group List, how many have strong alternative uses? Is the value of the other uses known? Are these values likely to be lower, equal to, or higher than the value of the wilderness? How critical are the alternative uses to the Nation's future needs for energy, wood, developed-recreation areas, or other needs? Are plans or actual construction well along on other uses for part of a wilderness area; can that section of the area be released for another use without unacceptable losses in the value of the rest of the area? Compare your conclusions with those of your work group.

Timber

Logging operations are not permitted on land in the Wilderness System. Esti-

mates of the sacrifice made in timber operations can be made for areas placed in the Wilderness System. The gain in wilderness may easily compensate for the foregone timber harvests. On the other hand, some areas have important supplies of good quality timber. Logging may be a major regional industry, so that considerable unemployment would occur not only in the immediate timber companies, but also in other forest product industries and local businesses that serve the industry. If timber production is not a major factor in the local economy, adverse effects may be minimal if the area were placed in the Wilderness System. How important is logging in the areas on your Group List? What trade-offs are likely if these areas are placed in the Wilderness System? Consider the trade-offs if these areas are *not* put in the Wilderness System. Will we lose irreplaceable wilderness if they are opened to other uses? Do these prospective areas provide the only opportunity for wilderness experiences available to many people within a day's travel?

Compare your conclusions with those of your work group.

Minerals—Energy

Are there known oil, gas, or mineral deposits in the proposed wilderness areas on your list? In view of the growing energy problems, can we afford to forego major sacrifices in such supplies by permanently holding them in a wilderness area? If these resources are minor, would the loss of a wilderness area for mineral extraction be an unwise trade-off? In some cases, studies will be needed by the

The wilderness areas on your Group List have other uses, too. Which uses should prevail—and why? Some areas have developed-recreation activities: Boat marinas, ski areas, camping areas for recreation vehicles, and perhaps other businesses such as sawmills, ranches, or strip mines. The cost of purchasing such locations and restoring them to a wilderness state may—or may not—exceed the value gained.

Other areas may have extensive timber or energy resources. Estimated demand for timber is expected to exceed the supply unless considerably more timber is produced in the next 25 years. Increasing demand for energy resources may make it unwise to lock up known

Geological Survey or the Bureau of Mines to determine if commercially valuable mineral or oil deposits are present.

Review the areas on your Group List to see if minerals or other resources are present in important quantities. What trade-offs would be most favorable—sacrifice of the wilderness opportunity or loss of energy or other resources from these areas? Compare your conclusions with those of your work group.

Other Non-Wilderness Uses

Developed-recreation activities enjoyed by many people would be sacrificed in areas placed in the Wilderness System. Individuals who work in such activities would have to find employment in other businesses, which may be difficult in many communities of low population. On the other hand, some new business opportunities may be created by wildernesses. Outfitters for campers and guide services for pack horse or canoe trips through wildernesses may expand their businesses. Local suppliers for hunting, fishing, or photography expeditions may also benefit. A wilderness can preserve the educational opportunities in plant life, wild animals, and geological features found there. Research opportunities may also be served by wildernesses. Dollar values may be difficult to assign to such uses, but the irreparable loss of these opportunities would be a negative trade-off if the areas were put to other uses.

Compare these trade-offs, and others that you may think of; check them against the trade-offs considered by other participants in your work group.



SIZING IT UP

You are now ready to summarize your group's conclusions. Group comment:

RECOMMENDATIONS

(Your work group or individually)

You have completed the evaluation of the qualities of the areas and discussed uses of areas, bringing you to the final stage in the workshop. Look at the rankings you made of the proposed areas for their wilderness qualities. Consider the reasons why you made these rankings. You know a good deal about these areas and have organized your thoughts in a logical process. You will probably feel that you know more about some areas than others on your Group List.

This brings you to your final classification of the areas. Classify your Group List into: (1) Instant Wilderness, (2) Wilderness Study, and (3) Excluded Areas (not recommended for consideration as wildernesses).

Immediate Wilderness

These are the areas that you feel most certain about. You have more knowledge about their wilderness qualities than areas in the following category. Your evaluation of possible uses left no question in your mind that other uses are less important than an instant wilderness. List your recommendation(s) for areas for instant wilderness in the space right. Give the reasons that support your recommendations, based on your earlier group discussion.

Area: _____ Reason: _____

IMMEDIATE

Area: _____

Reason: _____

(Place additional recommendations on a sheet of blank paper if you need more space.)



STUDY

These are the areas that merit further consideration for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System. Your evaluation of the wilderness qualities and of the alternative uses of these areas indicates that less is known about these areas than those you placed in the Instant Wilderness Category. With further study, an intelligent decision can be made on whether to include these areas (or part of them) in the Wilderness System or to recommend that they be placed in some alternative use. List your recommendation(s) for areas for wilderness study areas in the space right. Give the reasons that support your recommendations, based on your earlier group discussion.

Area: _____ Reason: _____

Area:

Reason:

Reason:

Area:

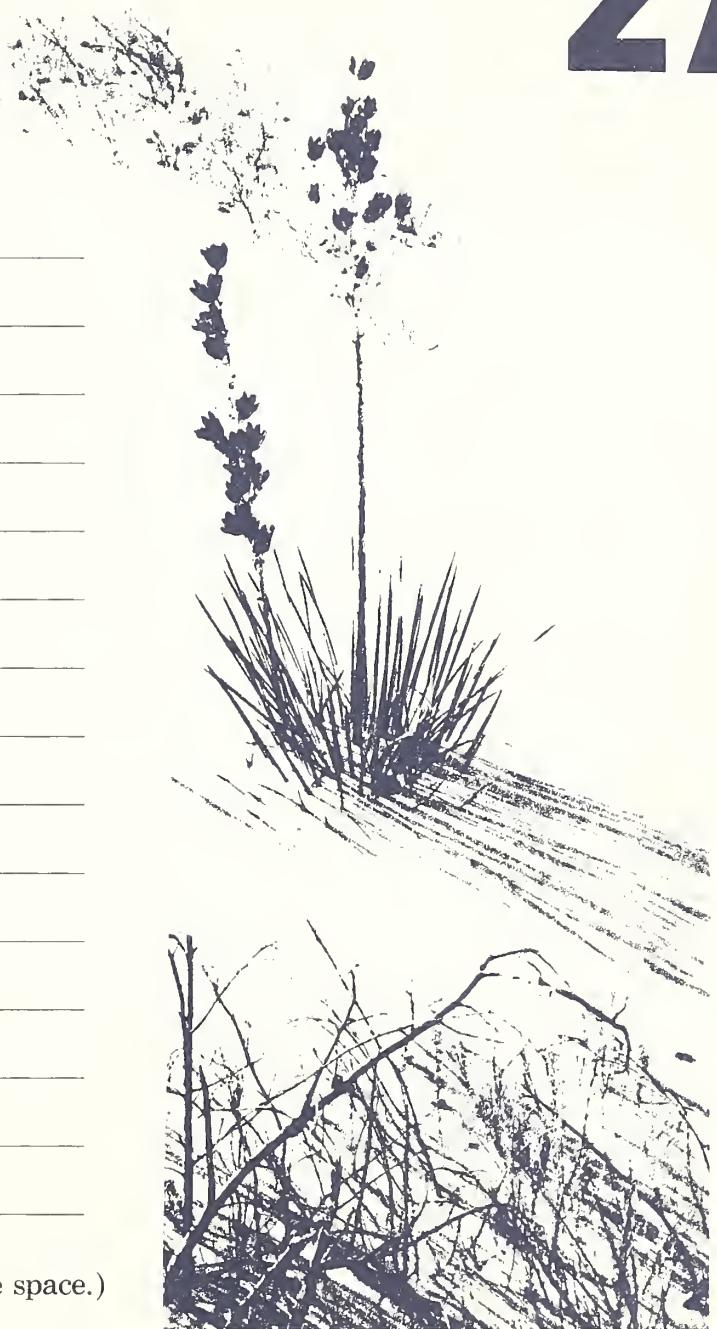
Reason:

Reason:

Area:

Reason:

Area:



(Place additional recommendations on a sheet of blank paper if you need more space.)

EXCLUSION

These are the areas that your evaluation indicates are lacking in sufficiently strong wilderness qualities or which have stronger alternative uses. List your recommendations for this category in the space right. Give the reasons that support your recommendations based on your earlier group discussion.

Area: _____

Reason: _____

Area:

Reason:

(Place additional recommendations on a sheet of blank paper if you need more space.)



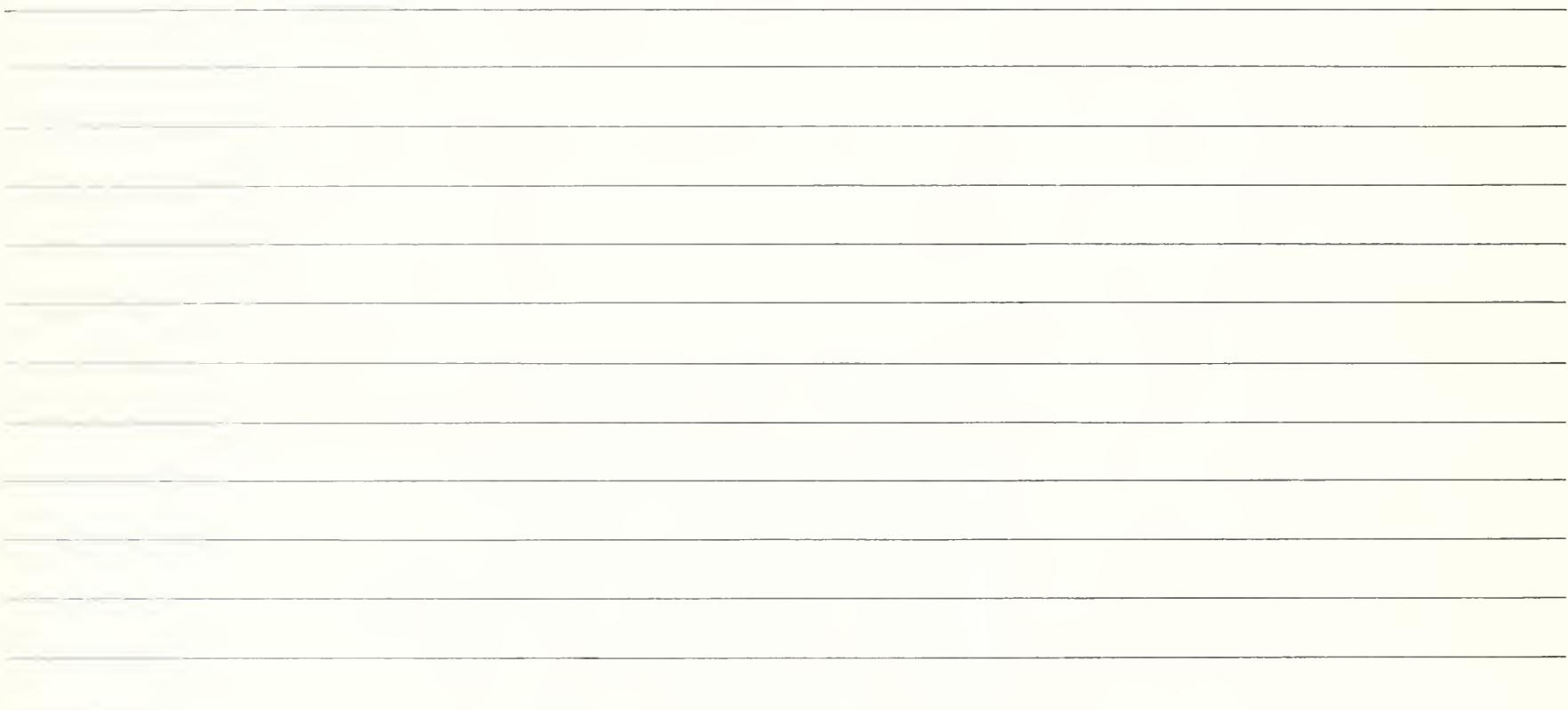
WHAT'S NEXT?



Group recommendations made during this workshop will be collected when you are finished. Of course, other recommendations are also welcome. Use the following pages for any additional comments.

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For additional information:

Major Forest Service Offices

National Office
Forest Service
South Agriculture Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
Telephone: 202-447-2494

Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, Mont. 59801
Telephone: 406-329-3771

Rocky Mountain Region
11177 W. 8th Avenue
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, Colo. 80225
Telephone: 303-234-4185

Southwestern Region
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87102
Telephone: 505-766-2444

Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401
Telephone: 801-399-6176

California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111
Telephone: 415-556-1932

Pacific Northwest Region
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